

## REV

To REVE'ST. *v. a.* [reveſtir, revêtir, Fr. reveſtis, Lat.]  
1. To clothe again.

Her, natheleſe,  
Th' enchanter finding fit for his intents,  
Did thus reveſt, and deckt with due habiliments. *Spenser.*  
When thou of life reneweſt the ſeeds,  
The withered fields reveſt their cheerful weeds. *Wotton.*  
2. To reinveſt; to veſt again in a poſſeſſion or office.  
REVE'STIARY. *n. ſ.* [reveſtiare, Fr. from reveſtis, Lat.] Place  
where dreſſes are repoſited.

The effectual power of words the Pythagoreans extolled;  
the impious Jews aſcribed all miracles to a name, which was  
engraved in the reveſtiary of the temple. *Camden's Remains.*

REVICTION. *n. ſ.* [revictum, Lat.] Return to life.  
If the Rabines prophecy ſucced, we ſhall conclude the  
days of the phenix, not in its own, but in the laſt and general  
flames, without all hope of revictum. *Brown.*

To REVICTUAL. *v. a.* [re and victual.] To ſtock with victuals  
again.

It hath been objected, that I put into Ireland, and ſpent  
much time there, taking care to revictual myſelf and none  
of the reſt. *Raleigh's Apology.*

To REVUEW. *v. a.* [re and view.]

1. To look back.  
So ſwift he flies, that his reviewing eye  
Has loſt the chafers, and his ear the cry. *Dunham.*

2. To ſee again.  
I ſhall review Sicilia; for whoſe ſight  
I have a woman's longing. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

3. To conſider over again; to retrace; to reexamine.  
Segrais ſays, that the Æneis is an imperfect work, and that  
death prevented the divine poet from reviewing it; and, for  
that reaſon, he had condemned it to the fire. *Dryden.*

Shall I the long laborious ſcene review,  
And open all the wounds of Greece anew. *Pope.*

4. To ſurvey; to overlook; to examine.  
REVUEW. *n. ſ.* [review, Fr. from the verb.] Survey; re-  
examination.

We make a general review of the whole work, and a ge-  
neral review of nature; that, by comparing them, their full  
correſpondency may appear. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The works of nature will bear a thouſand views, and re-  
views; the more narrowly we look into them, the more oc-  
caſion we ſhall have to admire. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To REVILE. *v. a.* [re and vile.] To reproach; to vilify;  
to treat with contumely.

Asked for their paſs by every ſquib,  
That liſt at will them to revile or ſnib. *Spenser.*  
I read in's looks  
Matter againſt me; and his eye revild  
Me as his abject object. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Fear not the reproach of men, neither be afraid of their  
revilings. *Iſaiah li. 7.*

She ſtill beareth him an invincible hatred, revileth him to  
his face, and railleth at him in all companies. *Swift.*

REVILE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Reproach; contumely; ex-  
probation. Not uſed, but elegant.

I heard thee in the garden, and of thy voice  
Afraid, being naked, hid myſelf, — to whom  
The gracious judge, without revile, reply'd. *Milton.*

REVILER. *n. ſ.* [from revile.] One who reviles; one who  
treats another with contumelious terms.

The bittereſt revilers are often half-witted people. *G. of T.*

REVILINGLY. *adv.* [from revile.] In an opprobrious manner;  
with contumely.

The love I bear to the civility of expreſſion will not ſuffer  
me to be revilingly broad. *Maine.*

REVIVAL. *n. ſ.* [from reviv.] Review; reexamination.  
The revival of theſe letters has been a kind of examination  
of conſcience to me; ſo fairly and faithfully have I ſet down  
in them the undiſguiſed ſtate of the mind. *Pope.*

To REVISE. *v. a.* [reviſus, Lat.] To review; to overlook.  
Lintot will think your price too much;  
Not, Sir, if you revife it, and retouch. *Pope.*

REVISE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Review; reexamination.  
The author is to be excuſed, who never, in regard to his  
eyes and other impediments, gives himſelf the trouble of cor-  
rections and reviſes. *Boyle.*

2. Among printers, a ſecond proof of a ſheet corrected.  
REVISE. *n. ſ.* [reviſeur, Fr. from revife.] Examiner; ſuper-  
intendant.

REVISON. *n. ſ.* [reviſion, Fr. from revife.] Review.  
To REVIST. *v. a.* [reviſter, Fr. revife, reviſte, Lat.] To  
viſit again.

Thou I reviſt ſafe,  
And feel thy fov'reign vital lamp; but thou  
Reviſt not theſe eyes, that rowl in vain,  
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn. *Milton.*

Let the pale fire reviſt Thebes, and bear  
Theſe pleading orders to the tyrant's ear. *Pope's Statius.*

REVIVAL. *n. ſ.* [from revive.] Recall from a ſtate of lan-  
guor, oblivion, or obſcurity.

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To REVIVE. *v. n.* [revivre, Fr. revive, Lat.]

1. To return to life.  
The Lord heard Elijah, and the ſoul of the child came  
unto him again, and he revived. *1 Kings xvii. 22.*

So he dies;  
But ſoon revives: death over him no power  
Shall long uſurp. *Milton.*

2. To return to vigour or fame; to riſe from languor, obli-  
vion, or obſcurity.

I revive at this laſt fight, aſſur'd that man ſhall live. *Milt.*

To REVIVE. *v. a.*

1. To bring to life again.  
Spot more delicious, than thoſe gardens feign'd  
Of reviv'd Adonis. *Milton.*

2. To raiſe from languor, infenſibility, or oblivion.  
Noiſe of arms, or view of martial guiſe,  
Might not revive deſire of knightly exerciſe. *Pa. Quen.*

God lighten our eyes, and give us a little reviving in our  
bondage. *Not in uſe.*

3. To renew; to recollect; to bring back to the memory.  
The memory is the power to revive again in our minds  
thoſe ideas, which after imprinting have been laid aſide out  
of ſight. *Locke.*

4. To quicken; to rouſe.  
I ſhould revive the ſoldiers hearts;  
Be cauſe I ever found them as myſelf. *Shakeſp.*

What firſt Æneas in this place beheld,  
Reviv'd his courage, and his fear expell'd. *Dryden.*

Old Egeus only could revive his ſon,  
Who various changes of the world had known. *Dryden.*

REVIVER. *n. ſ.* [from revive.] That which invigorates or  
revives.

To REVIVIFICATE. *v. a.* [revivifier, Fr. re and vivifier,  
Lat.] To recall to life.

REVIVIFICATION. *n. ſ.* [from revivificate.] The act of re-  
calling to life.

As long as an infant is in the womb of its parent, ſo long  
are theſe medicines of revivification in preparing. *Speculator.*

REVIVISCENCY. *n. ſ.* [revivice, revivificencia, Lat.] Renewal  
of life.

Scripture makes mention of a reſtitution and revivificency of  
all things at the end of the world. *Burnet.*

REVIVION. *n. ſ.* [revivion, Fr. re and vivion.] Return to a ſtate  
of juncture, coheſion, or concord.

She, that ſhould all parts to reunion bow,  
She that had all magnetick force alone,  
To draw and ſoften ſunder'd parts in one. *Down.*

To REUNIT. *v. a.* [re and unite.]

1. To join again; to make one whole a ſecond time; to join  
what is divided.

By this match the line of Charles the great  
Was reunited to the crown of France. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

2. To reconcile; to make thoſe at variance one.

To REUNIT. *v. n.* To cohere again.

REVOCABLE. *adj.* [revocabile, Fr. revoco, revocabilis, Lat.]

1. That may be recalled.  
Howſoever you ſhew bitterneſs, do not act any thing that  
is not revocable. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. That may be repealed.

REVOCABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from revocabile.] The quality of being  
revocable.

To REVOCATE. *v. a.* [revoco, Lat.] To recall; to call back.

His ſucceſſor, by order, nullifies  
Many his patents, and did revoke  
And re-aſſume his liberalities. *Daniel's Civil War.*

REVOCATION. *n. ſ.* [revocation, Fr. revocation, Lat.]

1. Act of recalling.  
One, that ſaw the people bent for the revocation of Calvin,  
gave him notice of their affection. *Hooker.*

2. State of being recalled.  
Elaiana's king commanded Chenandra to tell him that he  
had received advice of his revocation. *Howell's Vocal Poſy.*

3. Repeal; reverſal.  
If a grievance be inflicted on a perſon, he may appeal, it  
is not neceſſary to pray a revocation of ſuch a grievance. *Ayliffe.*

To REVOCUE. *v. a.* [revocuer, Fr. revoca, Lat.]

1. To repeal; to reverſe.  
That ſociety hath before conſented, without revoking the  
ſame after. *Hooker, b. i. ſ. 10.*

When we abrogate a law as being ill made, the whole  
cauſe for which it was made ſtill remaining, do we not herein  
revoke our very own deed, and upbraid ourſelves with folly,  
yea all that were makers of it with oversight and error. *Hooker.*

What reaſon is there, but that thoſe grants and privileges  
ſhould be revoked, or reduced to the firſt intention. *Spenser.*

Without my Aurengzebe I cannot live;  
Revolve his doom, or elſe my ſentence give. *Dryden.*

2. To check; to reſtrain.  
She ſtrove their ſudden rages to revoke,  
That at the laſt ſuppreſſing fury mad,  
They 'gan abſtain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

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3. To draw back.  
Shame were to revoke  
The forward footing for a hidden ſhade. *Fairy Queen.*

Seas are troubling, when they do revoke  
Their flowing waves into themſelves again. *Davies.*

REVOLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from revoke.] Revocation; repeal;  
recall. Little in uſe.

Let it be noiſ'd,  
That through out interceſſion, this revokement  
And pardon comes. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

To REVOLUT. *v. n.* [revoluto, Fr. revolvare, Italian.]

1. To fall off from one, to another. It denotes ſomething of  
pravity or rebellion.

All will revolt from me, and turn to him. *Shakeſp.*

Our diſcontented counties do revolt,  
Our people quarrel with obedience. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

Jalen and his company revolted from the kingdom. *2 Mac.*

His people hath a revolting and a rebellious heart; they  
are revolted and gone. *Jer. v. 53.*

2. To change. Not in uſe.  
You are already love's firm votary,  
And cannot ſoon revolt and change your mind. *Shakeſp.*

REVOLUT. *n. ſ.* [revolut, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Deſertion; a change of ſides.  
He was greatly ſtrengthened, and the enemy as much en-  
feebled by daily revolts. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

If all our levies are made in Scotland or Ireland, may not  
thoſe two parts of the monarchy be too powerful for the reſt,  
in caſe of a revolt. *Addiſon's State of the War.*

2. A revolt; one who changes ſides. Not in uſe.  
You ingrate revolts,  
You bloody Nero's, ripping up the womb  
Of your dear mother England. *Shakeſp. King John.*

3. Groſs departure from duty.  
Your daughter hath made a groſs revolt;  
Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes  
To an extravagant and wheeling ſtranger. *Shakeſp.*

REVOLUTED. *part. adj.* [from revolt.] Having ſwerved from duty.  
Thou ſingle haſt maintain'd  
Againſt revolut multitudes the cauſe of truth. *Milton.*

REVOLUTER. *n. ſ.* [from revolt.] One who changes ſides; a  
deſerter; a renegade.

Fair honour that thou doſt thy God, in truſting  
He will accept thee to defend his cauſe,  
A murderer, a revolt, and a robber. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

He was not a revolt from the truth, which he had once  
embraced. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Thoſe, who are negligent or revolt, ſhall periſh. *Swift.*

To REVOLVE. *v. n.* [revolvio, Lat.]

1. To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution.  
They do not revolve about any common center. *Chyren.*

If the earth revolve thus, each houſe near the equator muſt  
move a thouſand miles an hour. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

Each revolving year,  
The teeming ewes a triple offspring bear. *Pope.*

2. To roll in a regular courſe of changing poſſeſſors; to devolve.  
On the deſertion of an appeal, the juſtification does ipſo  
jure revolve to the judge a quo. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To REVOLVE. *v. a.* [revolvio, Lat.]

1. To roll any thing round.  
Then in the Eaſt her turn the ſhines,  
Revolve'd on heav'n's great axis. *Milton.*

2. To conſider; to meditate on.  
You may revolve what tales I told you  
Of courts, of princes, of the tricks of war. *Shakeſp.*

REVOLUTION. *n. ſ.* [revolution, Fr. revolutus, Lat.]

1. Courſe of any thing which returns to the point at which it  
began to move.

On their orbs impoſe  
Such reſtleſs revolution, day by day  
Repeated. *Milton's Paradise Loſt, b. viii.*

They will be taught by the diurnal revolution of the hea-  
vens. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Space meaſured by ſome revolution.  
At certain revolutions are they brought,  
And ſeal by turns the bitter change. *Milton.*

Meteors have no more time allowed them for their mount-  
ing, than the ſhort revolution of a day. *Dryden.*

The Perſian wept over his army, that within the revolution  
of a ſingle age, not a man would be left alive. *Watts.*

3. Change in the ſtate of a government or country. It is uſed  
among us ſometimes for the change produced by the admiſ-  
ſion of king William and queen Mary.

4. Rotation in general; returning motion.

Fear  
Comes thund'ring back with dreadful revolution  
On my deſtineſs head. *Milton.*

To REVOLUT. *v. a.* [revolvio, Fr. re and vomit.] To vomit;  
to vomit again.

They might caſt it up, and take more vomiting and revo-  
luting what they drink. *Hatewill on Providence.*

REVULSION. *n. ſ.* [revulſion, Fr. revulſus, Lat.] The act of  
revolving or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

Derivation differs from revulſion only in the meaſure of the

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diſtance, and the force of the medicines uſed: if we draw it  
to ſome very remote or contrary part, we call it revulſion;  
if only to ſome neighbouring place, and by gentle means,  
we call it derivation. *Wiſeman of Tumors.*

There is a way of revulſion to let blood in an adverſe  
part. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I had heard of ſome ſtrange cures of frenzies, by caſual  
applications of fire to the lower parts, which ſeems reaſonable  
enough, by the violent revulſion it may make of humours  
from the head. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

To REWARD. *v. a.* [re and award, to give in return.  
Stimmer.]

1. To give in return.  
Thou haſt rewarded me good, whereas I have rewarded  
thee evil. *1 Sam. xxiv. 17.*

2. To repay; to recompenſe for ſomething good.  
To judge th' unfaithful dead, but to reward  
His faithful, and receive them into bliſs. *Milton.*

The ſupreme being rewards the juſt, and puniſhes the un-  
juſt. *Broom's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

REWARD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Recompenſe given for good.  
Rewards and puniſhments do always preſuppoſe ſomething  
willingly done well or ill; without which reſpect, though we  
may ſometimes receive good, yet then it is only a benefit and  
not a reward. *Hooker, b. i. ſ. 9.*

They have a good reward for their labour. *Eachuſ. iv. 9.*

To myſelf I owe this due regard,  
Not to make love my gift, but my reward. *Dryden.*

Men have conſented to the immortality of the ſoul and the  
recompenſes of another world, promiſing to themſelves ſome  
rewards of virtue after this life. *Tillotſon.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed with a mixture of irony, for puniſhment  
or recompenſe of evil.

REWARDABLE. *adj.* [from reward.] Worthy of reward.  
Men's actions are judged, whether in their own nature re-  
wardable or puniſhable. *Hooker, b. i. ſ. 9.*

The action that is but indifferent, and without reward, if  
done only upon our own choice, is an act of religion, and  
rewardable by God, if done in obedience to our ſuperiors.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

REWARDER. *n. ſ.* [from reward.] One that rewards; one  
that recompenſes.

A liberal rewarder of his friends. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

As the ſupreme Being is the only proper judge of our per-  
fections, ſo is he the only fit rewarder of them. *Addiſon.*

Ill judges, as well as rewarders, have popular aſſemblies  
been, of thoſe who beſt deſerved from them. *Swift.*

To REWARD. *v. a.* [re and award.] To repeat in the ſame words.  
Bring me to the teſt,  
And I the matter will reward; which madneſs  
Would gambol from. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

RHABARBARATE. *adj.* [from rhubarbaria, Lat.] Impregnated  
or tinctured with rhubarb.

The ſalt humours muſt be evacuated by the ſennæ, rha-  
barbarate, and ſweet manna purgers, with acids added, or the  
purging waters. *Floyer on the Humours.*

RHABDOMANCY. *n. ſ.* [ῥαβδος and μαντεία.] Divination by  
a wand.

Of peculiar rhabdomancy is that which is uſed in mineral  
diſcoveries, with a forked hazel, commonly called Moſes's  
rod, which, freely held forth, will ſtir and play if any mine  
be under it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

RHABDODIST. *n. ſ.* [from rhabdody.] One who writes without  
regular dependence of one part upon another.

Ask our rhabdodyſt, if you have nothing but the excellence  
and lovelineſs of virtue to preach, and no future rewards or  
punishments, how many vicious wretches will you ever re-  
claim. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

RHAPSODY. *n. ſ.* [ῥαψωδία; ῥαψω, to ſew, and ὀδή, a  
ſong.] Any number of parts joined together, without ne-  
ceſſary dependence or natural connection.

Such a deed, as ſweet religion makes  
A rhapsody of words. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

This confuſion and rhapsody of difficulties was not to be ſup-  
poſed in each ſingle ſinner. *Hammond.*

He, that makes no reflexions on what he reads, only loads  
his mind with a rhapsody of tales fit for the entertainment of  
others. *Locke.*

The words ſlide over the ears, and vaniſh like a rhapsody  
of evening tales. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

RHETORICK. *n. ſ.* [ῥητορικη, Fr.]

1. The act of ſpeaking not merely with propriety, but with art  
and elegance.

We could not allow him an orator, who had the beſt  
thoughts, and who knew all the rules of rhetoric, if he had  
not acquired the art of uſing them. *Dryden's Duſſeſney.*

Of the paſſions, and how they are moved, Ariſtotle, in  
his ſecond book of rhetoric, hath admirably diſcourſed in a  
little compaſs.

Grammar teacheth us to ſpeak properly, rhetoric inſtructs